A breeding moratorium will work

This year our family worked its way through a painful ordeal. We said goodbye to an old friend we had rescued from the streets of Washington, D.C. Huxley, a fourteen-year-old Siberian husky, had grown up with our children and was a member of the family. When he suffered the ravages of old age—bone cancer and tumors—we made the decision to say goodbye. It did not come easily. It will take a long time to fill the emptiness the loss of Huxley has created. The moratorium, we will surely take a big step forward in the battle to end the breeding of dogs and cats. When the moratorium was announced in March, hundreds of media outlets reported the story, for example, featured the moratorium on its front page and expressed its support in an editorial.

Recognizing our responsibility for companion animals, the HSUS has called for a one-year, voluntary moratorium on the breeding of dogs and cats. When the moratorium was announced, hundreds of organizations nationwide. The companion animals—the Huxleys—who share our lives should remind us how crucial it is for the moratorium to succeed. We must create a so-

Critics have further suggested that the moratorium is misguided because, during it, only irresponsible breeders and pet owners will be providing pet-seekers with puppies and kittens. However, irresponsible people will be controlled only through legislation, regulation, and enforcement—not through voluntary efforts and persuasion. Dog and cat fanciers, companion animal registries, veterinarians, animal control personnel, and humane organizations must work together to gain the necessary laws and regulations. We believe a successful breeding moratorium will complement such efforts.

Some critics of the moratorium have claimed that The HSUS seeks to eliminate companion animals from our homes and our lives. Nothing could be further from the truth, and the statement's absurdity and viciousness are scarcely worth comment. The moratorium is a forthright and pragmatic attempt to further our primary goal—reducing animal suffering. Unfortunately, ideas and ideals worthy of thoughtful consideration are often publicly attacked and ridiculed by individuals and organizations with vested interests, which they attempt to further by using distortion and, in some instances, outright falsehood.

Many people have applauded the moratorium as a sensible and much needed initiative, and it has been endorsed by hundreds of organizations nationwide. The companion animals—the Huxleys—who share our lives should remind us how crucial it is for the moratorium to succeed. We must create a society in which no pet is treated as a throw-away object and every pet is guaranteed a loving home. Nothing less is acceptable.

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LUCY MEETS SOCKS

Lucy is a cat with truly winning ways. In a nationwide contest sponsored by Washington, D.C.'s ANA Hotel to benefit The HSUS, she was named the cat with the most "Socks Appeal"—because of her remarkable resemblance to Socks Clinton, the nation's First Cat (see the HSUS NEWS). Lucy and her human companion—Alaskan Governor Walter Hickel had announced cancellation of a planned "wolf-control" effort involving aerial hunting. In early July, however, Alaska's Board of Game authorized the killing of up to 150 wolves in an area south of Fairbanks, for the proffered purpose of reversing a short-term decline in the area's number of caribou.

The Board of Game plan would allow wolf-hunters to engage in "same-day airborne hunting." Although this practice theoretically entails flying airplanes to sites where wolves are located, landing, and then leaving the planes to hunt, many believe that it actually entails such brutal practices as harassing and shooting wolves from the air and chasing them to exhaustion before killing them.

In a letter to Governor Hickel, HSUS President Paul G. Irwin protested the newly authorized wolf kill: "The proposed 'wolf control' actions still lack any ecological or ethical justification. ... We urge you to end once and for all any consideration of this proposed kill."

ROBERT MCCARTER, a biology teacher at Great Valley High School in Malvern, Pennsylvania, is the 1993 winner of the National Humane Education Teacher of the Year Award. This award, given annually by the National Association for Human and Environmental Education (NAHHE), a division of The HSUS, recognizes the accomplishments of a teacher who incorporates humane and environmental issues into his/her curricula.

An educator for twenty-three years, Mr. McCarter played a major role in modifying school policy so that students could choose humane alternatives to dissection, before Pennsylvania state law mandated that option in 1992. Mr. McCarter also succeeded in eliminating a chick-embryo laboratory exercise from his school's biology curriculum.

Mr. McCarter teaches his students respect for all life through activities at the Great Valley Animal Care Facility, located on school property. Founded by Mr. McCarter, the facility houses a wide variety of plants as well as injured wildlife and injured or abandoned companion animals. Students have the opportunity to give the facility's animals personal attention and care.

NAHHE is pleased to honor Mr. McCarter as 1993 National Humane Education Teacher of the Year.

FOR THE PAST FEW months, The HSUS has been investigating the capture of four pseudorcas (false killer whales) for Marine World Africa/USA (MWAUSA), a marine park in Vallejo, California. The MMPA requires that marine mammals taken from the wild for public display in the United States be captured in a "humane" manner—for example, by the purse-seining method. The capture of cetaceans, in which a ship drops a net around a group of animals, pulls the net up against the ship's side, hauls the desired animals on board, then looses the net so the others can swim free. However, the four pseudorcas caught for MWAUSA were captured in a drive fishery, in which fishers herd whales into shallow water, then wade among the pursuers Richard Donner and Lauren Schuler-Donner, who were present, for their vision in making Free Willy. Ms. Forkan urged Congress to oppose the capture of additional whales or dolphins for captivity (see page 8), to take action against Norway's resumption of commercial whaling (see page 34), and to strengthen the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), which is due for reauthorization this year. The MMPA forms the legislative basis for preventing the exploitation, harassment, or killing of whales, dolphins, seals, sea lions, manatees, sea otters, and polar bears.

NAHHE has honored teacher Robert McCarter as a role model of compassion.

A FREE WILLY GALA

On July 14 The HSUS and Time Warner, Inc. sponsored a special pre-release screening of Free Willy, the Warner Brothers movie about a twelve-year-old boy who befriends and eventually frees a captive orca (killer whale). The event, held in Washington, D.C., publicized the plight of captive marine mammals.

Senator Barbara Boxer of California and Representative Gerry Studds of Massachusetts were honorary hosts of the screening, which was attended by executive-branch officials, White House staff members, members of Congress, congressional staff members, and their families, as well as the movie's human star, Jason James Richter.

Timothy Boggs, Time Warner's senior vice president for public policy, welcomed the movie's audience. Patricia Forkan thanked pro-

A reception held at the Park Hyatt Hotel, followed the screening. Guests received HSUS tote bags containing Free Willy gift items and an HSUS fact sheet on captive whales and dolphins explaining why the MMPA should prohibit their capture from the wild for public display.

The HSUS hopes that the screening's success and the movie's popularity with the general public will further efforts to keep marine mammals free.

TOP: Willy leaps in his aquarium tank. Above: Jason James Richter chats with Gerry Studds. Left: (left to right) Free Willy executive producer Richard Donner and The HSUS's Patricia Forkan, John W. Grandy, and Naomi Rose enjoy the party.
licked animals, killing them one by one.

Because the capture method was not sanctioned by MWAUSA, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) denied permission to import the four whales. MWAUSA attempted, but failed, to overturn the decision before its permit expired. The marine park must now apply for a new permit. Although the NMFS strongly recommended that the four pseudorca be returned to the wild, MWAUSA arranged for them to be held at Shirahama Adventure World, a Japanese marine park.

The HSUS investigation indicates that drive fisheries are the only method of pseudorca capture used in Japan. There may have violated domestic laws. While recognizing that drive fisheries are unsuitable for pseudorca, the HSUS believes the NMFS permit requirements are unacceptable.

STEEL-JAW TRAPS

On July 17, 1993, the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) adopted a new position on steel-jaw leghold traps. For the first time, the AVMA unequivocally declared that these traps are inhumane. For many years concerned veterinarians had urged the AVMA to take a strong position against the steel-jaw leghold trap. In its previous position statement, the AVMA acknowledged only that the traps are "considered by many to be inhumane." While recognizing "steel-jaw leghold traps may cause extensive injury to target and non-target animals," the policy had sanctioned their use as tools for wildlife "management."

The HSUS has long fought to end the use of steel-jaw leghold traps. Each year in the United States, millions of animals are killed in targeted furbearers and non-target animals (including birds, skunks, dogs, and cats)—suffer and die in these traps.

More than sixty countries have banned the steel-jaw leghold trap, yet it remains the device most commonly used by U.S. trappers.

A BILL NOW BEFORE Congress could turn the national wildlife refuge system into the only land set aside specifically for wildlife and habitat—into killing fields.

The National Wildlife Refuge System Management and Policy Act of 1993, introduced by Florida Senator Bob Graham and championed by pro-sport-hunting groups such as the National Wildlife Federation, cites sport hunting as a suitable method of managing and protecting wildlife. The bill makes public recreation a principal goal of refuge management, opening the door to other activities that would harm refuge wildlife, such as jet-skiiing, snowmobiling, and trapping.

The HSUS, through legislative and litigation channels, has led efforts to ban steel-jaw traps and other harmful activities on our nation's refuges. In testimony before the Senate Clean Water, Fisheries, and Wildlife Subcommittee last summer, HSUS Vice President, Wildlife and Habitat Protection, John W. Grandy, Ph.D., called on Senator Graham to ensure that his proposed legislation would allow only those refuge activities beneficial or neutral in their direct effect on wildlife, and that any refuge program affecting wildlife would be carried out in the most humane manner possible. We will continue to fight any effort to permit sport hunting and other destructive recreational activities on national wildlife refuges.

IN RESPONSE TO A growing need for standardized evaluations of U.S. animal shelters, The HSUS has introduced Professional Animal Services, a program offering comprehensive evaluations of animal-control programs and shelters.

The core evaluation team consists of an animal-care specialist, a management consultant, and an architect. Other team members—veterinarians, a disaster-management specialist, or an attorney—can be added to suit a particular shelter's individual needs. The team evaluates an agency's building renovation or construction plans, procedures and processes, animal care, and financial management and offers advice.

"After an on-site visit of two or three days, the consulting team provides the client with a preliminary report. A comprehensive final report follows eight weeks later. An HSUS regional representative conducts a follow-up review six months after the initial visit. For more information on Professional Animal Services and consultation fees, contact the Companion Animal Section of The HSUS.

GOOD NEWS FOR HENS In Denver, Safeway, the nation's third largest supermarket chain, has decided to stock eggs from uncaged hens as a result of increased demand generated by our "Shop with Compassion" campaign (see the Spring and Summer 1993 HSUS News). We hope the campaign will increase awareness of the plight of laying hens confined to small battery cages. Safeway will be carrying eggs from uncaged hens in seventy stores. All major supermarket chains in Denver now carry such eggs.

In response to our Columbian, Ohio, campaign, the Kroger Co.—the nation's largest supermarket chain—is now carrying eggs from uncaged hens in its stores in Columbus, Toledo, selected areas of Southern Ohio, and West Virginia.

After an HSUS coupon advertisement appeared in a San Francisco Sunday newspaper, San Francisco supermarket customers received thousands of coupons requesting that they carry eggs from uncaged hens. One chain doubled the number of its stores carrying the eggs. In the first three months of our campaign, sales of eggs from uncaged hens rose 15 percent in the San Francisco Bay area.

The HSUS wishes to thank groups and individuals who helped us achieve such success: in Columbus, the Capital Area Humane Society, Citizens for Humane Action, Delaware County Humane Society, Ohio Law Coalition, Protect Our Earth's Treasures, Meg Bahco, and Betsy Rhodes; in Denver, the Denver Dreaming Friends, Friends of Wildlife Society, Peninsula Humane Society, and the San Francisco SPCA.

ON JULY 1, in Sheringham, England, HSUS Vice President Martin Stephens, Ph.D. (below) presented HSUS certificates of appreciation to British scientists William M. Russell and M. S. Burch in recognition of their pioneering efforts in furthering the welfare of animals in laboratories. In the late 1950s, Messrs. Russell and Burch proposed that researchers implement the "3Rs": reduce the number of animals used, replace animals by nonanimal methods. In 1991 The HSUS initiated an awards program honoring or of the two scientists. The Russell and Burch Award, given annually to a scientist or scientists who make outstanding contributions toward advancing the 3Rs, was awarded that year to Alan Goldberg, Ph.D. In 1992 Charles Branch, Ph.D., was the recipient.
In response to student concerns, alternatives to exercises that harm animals have proliferated. Video discs present high-resolution diagrams, photos, and moving images. Via computer, students can determine a lesson’s focus and pace.

HUMANE EDUCATION

Toward Cruelty-Free Education
Students seek new ways of learning

To paraphrase Patty Finch, humane educator and executive director of The HSUS’s National Association for Humane and Environmental Education (NAHEE), educators can “pull” but not “push” society toward change. The truth of this remark is evidenced by the progress, in our schools, of humane alternatives to dissection (cutting up a live animal) and vivisection (subjecting a living animal to a harmful invasive procedure). Until recently the use of dissection and vivisection in teaching anatomy and physiology went essentially unchallenged and, consequently, unchanged. However, society in general and students in particular have now become more sensitive to animal suffering. Changes in educational curricula have followed. Today three U.S. states have laws guaranteeing students the right to choose humane alternatives to exercises that harm animals. California and Florida have guaranteed this right to K–12 students in public schools; Pennsylvania has guaranteed this right to K-12 students in both public and private schools. In addition, numerous schools and school boards have independently implemented humane animal-use policies. Many concerned, cooperative teachers and school administrators have helped to bring about more humane instructional methods.

Beyond the high school level, humane curriculum changes have been slower in coming. One likely reason is that animal-based research is so prevalent at the post-secondary level. Dissection remains common in most college introductory biology courses, as do highly invasive and often lethal procedures in college physiology courses and courses in medical (including veterinary) schools.

The humane changes that have occurred in education have largely been brought about by students—for example, California high-school student Jennifer Graham. From 1987 through 1990, The HSUS gave Ms. Graham legal and moral support as she challenged an intransigent school board over frog dissection. Her case was a key catalyst to enactment of a California statute mandating students’ right to refuse to participate in exercises involving harm to animals.

Cases like Ms. Graham’s remind society that a student is entitled to an education in keeping with his/her ethical beliefs. The HSUS believes that requiring an objecting student to use a killed animal as part of a life-science course violates that student’s rights, as would requiring a vegetarian student to eat meat as part of a nutrition course.

A growing number of students are following Ms. Graham’s example and requesting humane alternatives to dissections and other classroom exercises that harm and/or kill animals. Schools are responding. Increasingly life-science instructors are teaching without dissection or vivisection. In addition, most secondary and post-secondary schools now make a genuine effort to accommodate students who express ethical objections to exercises that harm animals.

In response to student concerns, creative and educationally effective alternatives have burgeoned in recent years. Dozens of computer simulations, models, video discs, and other packages are now available to replace dissection and other inhumane exercises. The alternatives span all educational levels and a broad range of disciplines, including physiology, psychology, and pharmacology. Although studies evaluating such alternatives’ effectiveness are few, those that have been completed suggest that the alternatives equal or surpass dissection and vivisection as teaching tools.

While students undoubtedly provide the greatest impetus toward more humane educational curricula, organizations such as The HSUS have helped to facilitate such change. As conscientious teachers have responded to student concerns, NAHEE has responded in turn. In 1985 NAHEE produced two brochures on dissection and vivisection, alternatives, and humane guidelines for animal study: “Does the Idea of Dissecting or Experimenting on Animals in Biology Class Disturb You?” (currently being updated), for students, and “The Living Science: A Humane Approach to the Study of Animals in Elementary and Secondary Schools” for teachers. In 1989 NAHEE produced and distributed “Alternatives to Dissection,” a portfolio of thirteen activities, projects, and resource lists for students and teachers.

To complement NAHEE’s youth-education programs, The HSUS recently expanded its reform efforts regarding animal use in post-secondary education. Such use commonly includes dissection of cats, dogs, fish, fetal pigs, and other animals in biology and anatomy courses; vivisection of frogs and turtles in physiology courses; use of dogs in medical (including veterinary) schools to demonstrate and practice various invasive procedures; and use of cats and kittens in training paramedics to perform endotracheal intubation, in which a tube is passed down the trachea.

The HSUS assists secondary and college students who seek humane alternatives—for example, letters that express support for the students’ ethical convictions, and advice on how the students can successfully negotiate with their school. We also evaluate and publicize new humane educational materials, promote their development, and encourage schools to implement progressive policies regarding animal use.

As more and more students question the harmful use of animals in education—and, through their actions, encourage others to do the same, as more alternatives become available—and, as school policies change, the momentum toward more humane curricula should continue to build.

Meanwhile we must urge middle and secondary schools, as well as colleges and universities, to implement alternatives to harmful animal use. Students should demand term whether their schools offer such alternatives and request them if they do not. For now, schools that formally offer humane alternatives, and students who seek them, are in the minority. Increasingly, however, students are “pulling” schools—and society—toward empathy.

NEW FROM HSUS

The HSUS has a new booklet for pre-college and college students titled To Harm or Not to Harm: Animals and Your College Education. Designed to inform, sensitize, and motivate students, the booklet describes ways in which animals are exploited in higher education, problems inherent in such exploitation, humane alternatives currently available, and ways in which students can negotiate, with their college instructor, a mutually satisfactory alternative to exercises that harm animals. Single copies are available at a cost of $1.00 each. College- and secondary-level student organizations, as well as other interested individuals or groups, may wish to order bulk.
and respect for animals.—Jonathan Bal­
combe, Ph.D., HSUS assistant director for
education, Laboratory Animals section...

The HSUS will gladly provide any in­
terested student, teacher, or school admin­
istrator with a copy of its guidelines re­
garding animal use in elementary and sec­
ondary school biology. We are committed
with secondary school curricula should be direct­
ed to NAHEE, 67 Norwich-Essex Turn­
pike, East Haddam, CT 06425; inquiries
regarding post-secondary school curricula
should be directed to The HSUS’s Labo­
ratory Animals section. 

**MARINE MAMMALS**

Whales in the Spotlight

Free Willy wins attention for captives

On July 16, 1993, Free Willy
opened nationwide. The movie
depicts the friendship between a
twelve-year-old boy named Jesse
and a captive orca (killer whale) named Willy,
and Jesse’s efforts to free Willy from an aquarium.
A blockbuster hit, the movie
has publicized the plight of captive
whales. Although the movie’s plot is
fiction, the United States has more than
twenty real-life “Willys”—orcas held
in captivity. In our country some forty­
five other whales—belugas, pilot whales,
and pseudorcas—are also held captive.

On the opening day of Free Willy,
The HSUS held a press conference in Or­
lando, Florida—home of Sea World,
the facility that holds more orcas than any
other. HSUS President Paul G. Irwin
voiced this appeal to the captive-whale
industry.

On behalf of our more than 1.7 million
members and constituents, we call upon
each aquarium in the U.S. to make a
firm and binding commitment to acquire
no additional small whales, and to work
with the humane and environmental com­
munity to rehabilitate and release current
captives as quickly as possible. On [July 12, 1993], The HSUS mailed to all U.S.
animalaria currently holding whales a
letter... asking them to make such a commitment... We urge the captive­
whale industry to meet the challenge
of compassion.

At a July press conference, Paul G. Irwin asks the U.S. captive-whale industry to show
compassion by making a twofold commitment: to acquire no additional small whales
for its facilities and to work for rehabilitation and release of current captives.

and I appeared on CBS’s news program
“Up to the Minute”: CNN carried a de­
bate between John W. Grady, Ph.D.,
HSUS vice president, Wildlife and Hab­
itat Protection, and Brad Andrews, curator
of Sea World.

In our efforts to protect marine mam­
mals from capture and confinement, The
HSUS is also lobbying Congress. On July
14 Senator Barbara Boxer, Representative
Gerry Studds, and HSUS Executive Vice
President Patricia Farkan hosted a con­
gressional screening of Free Willy that
may have contributed to the sudden
scheduling of a July 26 senate hearing
on the issue of public display of marine mam­
mals (see page 3).

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)—which forms the legal basis for
preventing the exploitation, harassment,
or killing of any marine mammal and
which is being reauthorized this year—currently permits the capture of
whales and other marine mammals for
public display. In an effort to strengthen
their cause...

The Marine Mammal Protection
Spotlight (MMPS)—which forms the legal
basis for preventing the exploitation,
harassment, or killing of any marine
mammals—has been reauthorized this
year. The HSUS, along with the National Marine
Fisheries Service (NMFS), has been
pressing the government to prohibit both cap­
tivity and public display of marine
mammals. The HSUS has submitted testimony urging Congress to
amend the MMPA to prohibit both cap­
ture and U.S. import or export of marine
mammals. We have asked Congress to
consider an HSUS report on captive
whales when deciding whether or not to
amend the MMPA to prohibit all display
of whales.

The HSUS intends to campaign hard to stop the acquisition of whales in
aquariums and marine parks. We believe
that removing whales from the wild can­
sists them intense suffering and that it is in­
humane to confine whales to small con­
tact tanks. We hope that, with increased
public awareness, the practice of holding
belugas, orcas, pilot whales, and pseudor­
cas in captivity will soon become a thing of the past.—Naomi A. Rose, Ph.D., HSUS
marine mammal scientist

**WILDLIFE**

Bear #134 Leaves the Lab

Famous grizzly is sent to San Antonio Zoo

Bear #134, a nationally known griz­
ly bear captured in Yellowstone
National Park in 1990 and sent to
a research laboratory at Washington State
University (WSU), has been released
by the university and sent to the San Antonio
Zoo in Texas. Although The HSUS
would not have chosen to send Bear #134 to a
zoo rather than place her in a rehabilita­
tion-and-release program, we are much
relieved that she is finally out of the lab­
atory (see the Spring 1991 and Fall 1992
HSUS News).

For years Bear #134 was one of Yel­
lowstone’s most popular animals. Annual­
ly hundreds of tourists gathered to watch
her fish, often with her cubs. Then in
1985 the National Parks Service (NPS)
built the Grant Village tomist facility
right in the midst of Yellowstone’s grizzly
habitat—and began removing grizzlies
from the area. In 1990 Bear #134 was
captured and sent to WSU, where she was
confined to a cage for experiments.

The HSUS appealed to WSU, the NPS,
and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
(FWS) to transfer her instead to Wildl­
The HSUS was convinced that Bear #134, after being
out to a natural setting. We

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THE LAW

A Legal Defeat for Animals
U.S. Supreme Court permits ritual sacrifice

In June the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision voiding several ordinances enacted in 1987 by the City of Hialeah, Florida—that prohibited the killing of animals in religious and other rituals (see the Winter 1990, Fall 1992, and Winter 1993 HSUS News). Previously, in response to a lawsuit filed by a Santeria church that had announced its intention to practice ritual animal sacrifice, two lower federal courts had upheld the ordinances. The Santeria church argued that the ordinances violated the First Amendment’s guarantee of free exercise of religion.

The high Court’s rejection of the Hialeah ordinances, in which all nine justices concurred, was a great disappointment to The HSUS and other animal-advocacy organizations that had filed friend-of-the-court briefs supporting the City of Hialeah.

The long-term impact of the Santeria decision, however, will depend on the extent to which the court was reacting to the immediate circumstances surrounding the enactment of the Hialeah ordinances and to their particular text and structure.

The court described, and expressly condemned, the open hostility and prejudice against the Santeria religion and its practices that were evident during the Hialeah city council’s deliberations. In addition, rather than attempting to apply existing anti-cruelty laws, the court chose to enjoin a series of five ordinances containing prohibitions as well as intricate exceptions to those prohibitions—that had the effect of prohibiting only religiously motivated killings of animals while allowing many other forms of animal killing, including kosher slaughter.

The court cited this legislative scheme a “religious gerrymander” specifically designed to target the Santeria church and its practices.

The case against Santeria animal sacrifice would have been much stronger, two justices noted, had the Santerias been requesting an exemption from a generally applicable anti-cruelty law rather than from the customized prohibition that, in the court’s view, the Hialeah ordinances represented.

The court perceived fundamental public policy inconsistencies regarding the treatment of animals that may be difficult for drafters of future laws aimed at suppressing ritual killing of animals to overcome. In response to Hialeah’s assertion of a vital interest in protecting animals, the court listed the nonreligious killings of animals that are allowed under Hialeah and Florida law—including killings related to hunting and fishing, extermination of “vermin,” euthanasia of unwanted animals, and animal experimentation—and found no satisfactory justification for distinguishing such killing from the killing of animals for reasons grounded in more highly subjective ideology, should not be constitutionally protected—distinguishing such killing from the killing of animals for reasons grounded in more tangible, objectively established human needs such as obtaining food and preventing or treating disease, or for humane reasons such as ending suffering by means of euthanasia. In our view, the court’s opinion did not adequately address this argument.

The overall message is clear: religion is enshrined in the First Amendment as a primary social value; religious motivations for killing animals cannot be devalued for the sake of a purported societal interest in protecting animals so long as that interest is not similarly upheld in nonreligious arenas, such as sport hunting.

The Santeria case highlights the need for broader, more uniform protection of animals. —Roger A. Kindler, HSUS general counsel

Don’t Overlook Our Overstock!

The HSUS has available a limited number of back issues of the HSUS News:

• Summer 1992 (including 1991 Annual Report, Iditarod, Kentucky Derby, Slaughter)
• Spring 1992 (including Animal Care Expo ’92, Elephants in Africa, Lota and the Milwaukee Zoo)
• Fall 1991 (including Wild Birds in Honduras, Wildlife Immunocontraception, Healing Society’s Relationship with Animals)

For the cost of postage and handling, we’ll send you a carton of 180 of any one of these issues, while supplies last. Distribute copies at “information days” or other events, or give them to local libraries. Contact The HSUS, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037 for shipping costs to your address.
FOR “FUN”

DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AMERICAN TRAIN passengers sometimes entertained themselves by leaning out of windows and, as the train moved on, taking shots at bison. Today most Americans would consider such wanton slaughter of bison utterly repugnant. Nevertheless, our society continues to permit contests and other events that feature killing animals for “fun.”

In present-day killing contests—usually organized as a fundraiser, by a local gun club or other private organization—participants receive points and prizes worth up to $10,000 for killing animals. In some contests thousands of animals are killed each year: at Nuela, Colorado’s Top Dog World Championship Prairie Dog Contest, 3,000-4,000 prairie dogs; at Labor Day pigeon-shooting events in and around Hegins, Pennsylvania, approximately 13,000 pigeons; at the Sweetwater, Texas, Jaycee Sweetwater Rattlesnake Roundup, an average 18,000 rattlesnakes. Onlookers cheer as the shooting begins, pecking out from their holes, or the pigeons, just released from their cages and only beginning to fly upward, are shot.

Clearly some people consider such events harmless entertainment; they are often promoted as family events, and children may be encouraged to participate in the killing. During pigeon shoots such as the one held in Hegins, children are employed to retrieve the bodies of birds whom contestants fail to kill cleanly.

In our view, blood-sport contests represent callous cruelty, teaching indifference to suffering and pleasure in destruction. These realizations of cruelty represent an unjustified contempt for animals branded as “varmints” or “pests.”

Misguided wildlife “management” policies reflect the same unjustified, irrational attitude—that animals of some species may be persecuted and brutally destroyed because they are “undesirable” or because their destruction will supposedly benefit members of more valued species. Many western ranchers have long perceived coyotes, rattlesnakes, prairie dogs, porcupines, and other so-called varmints as threats to humans and livestock. Consequently, the government, ranchers, and some hunters have felt justified in their efforts to annihilate these species in the name of protecting ranching interests. Coyotes have routinely been hunted, trapped, and poisoned. Although most coyotes do not prey on sheep, the mere possibility of a coyote doing so has provoked many senseless and cruel programs aimed at killing coyotes. (The same irrational behavior led to the near-extinction of wolves and grizzly bears in the forty-eight contiguous states.) Because of run-ins between porcupines and cattle or sheep, many ranchers dislike porcupines as well. Wildlife, and our knowledge that rattlesnakes are important to their ecosystems—for example, in controlling the number of rodents—may be persecuted and brutalized by commercially driven snakes to the surface, the hunters gas their dens. Even the Sweetwater, Texas, Jaycee Sweetwater Rattlesnake Roundup is conducted in the name of “management.”

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Because killing contests continue despite state anti-cruelty statutes, many people have sought to end these events through the public pressure of protest demonstrations. Unfortunately some of these efforts have backfired. During a recent Top Dog prairie dog shoot, for example, protest commotion apparently prompted more prairie dogs to emerge from their holes in order to investigate. The prairie dogs were then easy targets.

KILLING contests damage the environment, needlessly cause animals to suffer and die, and encourage an acceptance of destruction and brutality. In 1984 Nevada’s assistant attorney general wrote an opinion stating that, while the state is permitted to kill pigeons in certain circumstances (for example, those in which the birds are considered pests), the intentional mutilation and injury inflicted on pigeons during shoots is unjustified. Several states—including Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Ohio—have specific provisions in their animal-cruelty statutes that permit to pigeon shoots. In New Jersey, for example, it is a misdemeanor to “use a live pigeon, fowl or other bird for the purpose of a target, or to be shot at either for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship,” or to shoot at a bird at an organized event. Michigan accords broader protection; there, it is illegal to use any animal for target shooting.

In many cases, however, state animal-cruelty statutes—intended to protect animals from abuse, neglect, and wanton destruction—have not been applied to killing contests. Although Colorado’s anti-cruelty statute declares it unlawful for any person to needlessly mutilate or kill an animal—and although the court in the 1896 case Bitters v California that shooting captive animals for the purpose of improving marksmanship, for sport, or for amusement is unjustified under the statute—Colorado officials have failed to halt the Top Dog Prairie dog shoot.

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For some time now, members have asked when The Humane Society of the United States would offer its own collection of merchandise and gifts. So it is with great pride and excitement that I tell you that the time is now, and the products are here!

As the country's leading force for animal protection, we are pleased to bring you a varied array of merchandise that helps promote this important goal. Every time you buy and use an HSUS product, you not only help fund important projects, but you help make others aware of The HSUS.

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As you look through these pages, don't forget that any of these items are perfect for gifts, as well as personal purchases. And with the holiday season just around the corner, this collection could help you check off your shopping list in record time! Thanks for your continued support. Your generosity and dedication are crucial to our success.

Paul G. Irwin
President, The Humane Society of the United States

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D. CUDDLE CATS NIGHT SHIRT

Talk about the cat pajama! Cat lovers will want to cozy up to this adorable night shirt with its three cuddly cat images and embroidered accents. Red bow at neckline. 100% cotton interlock fabric. Imported. S (4-6); M (8-10); L (12-14) 3D-268 $11.60 (Members $12.40)

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Perfect for any occasion or just keeping in touch with family and friends, this set of 20 assorted blank note cards and envelopes contains a mix of contemporary and archival black and white photography featuring the close bond between people and animals. 5" x 7". 3F-310 $4.75 (Members $5.49)

F. CATS WEEKLY APPOINTMENT BOOK

Keeping track of your busy schedule is easy with this weekly appointment book. Each two-page spread covers an entire week, and provides space for listing weekly appointments in half-hour increments. Also includes 800 numbers for national hotel chains, airlines, and car rental services plus places to list frequently used telephone numbers and business expenses. Color cat photograph on cover. 8 1/2" x 11". 3D-580 $8.99 (Members $7.99)

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No bones about it... if you love dogs, you’ll love this sweater from The Eagle’s Eye! Multi-colored with three cute canines, dog dish, collar, tags, and dog house beautifully embroidered on the front, this cardigan also features a playful dog on the back. The sleeves feature dog bone designs and the buttons are wooden dog bones, too! All natural cotton and cotton/ramic. Imported. S (4-6); M (8-10); L (12-14) 3D-221 $115.00 (Members $99.00)

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Send in the registration form below to receive the early registration discount, or call 1-800-248-EXPO for more information. Early registrations will be entered in a drawing for a free cruise on San Diego Bay. See you in San Diego!

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Make checks payable to HSUS Animal Care Expo ’94. Return this form, with payment, to Expo ’94, PO Box 3304, Crestline, CA 92325.
Even as the Mississippi River began to spill over its banks in June, few anticipated the Great Flood of '93. Before subsiding, the floodwaters would build into the greatest natural disaster in the history of the Midwest, demolishing homes, fragmenting communities, leaving behind the homeless and the helpless— including thousands of animals.

As the floodwaters rose, The HSUS focused on protecting the flood region's animals. Our experience with natural disasters—most recently Hurricane Andrew—had taught us that animals' needs are often overlooked in the midst of pressing human needs. HSUS North Central Regional Director Phil Snyder began calling animal shelters, animal-control agencies, wildlife experts, and others along the Mississippi's route in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois to ask if they needed help. Everyone appreciated the call but couldn't foresee the impending calamity. When HSUS Midwest Regional Director Wendell Maddox started contacting those involved in animal work throughout Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri, the consensus was that the situation seemed manageable.

As the Mississippi continued to overflow, however, the Missouri River and other smaller waterways approached flood level. Messrs. Snyder and Maddox set out for the flood area. While Mr. Snyder traveled through southern Illinois, Mr. Maddox set out for Davenport, Iowa, beside the Mississippi River.

Early in July the staff of Davenport's Scott County Humane Society knew the flood would hit their facility. They prepared to relocate more than a hundred animals out of lower homes, others to temporary shelter at the Iowa Fairgrounds. When water from the Mississippi crept over the shelter's parking lot, they moved the animals out. Eventually the entire
shelter building would be three feet under water.

On his way to the shelter, Mr. Maddox had his first close-up view of the flood and his first experience with one of its victims. The only way to reach the building was through waist-deep water. Outfitted with rafts and a life jacket, Mr. Maddox was making his way past a junkyard when he heard barks of distress. There, on an area of dry land, was a brown and black mixed-breed dog. As Mr. Maddox neared, he saw that the dog was in pain. The dog's right side showed large, bleeding gashes where skin had been torn away. Having no way to catch the dog, Mr. Maddox hurried to phone a local animal-control officer for assistance. When the officer arrived at the scene, she got the dog to safety and decided to take him home and nurse him back to health.

In early July the situation throughout the flood areas spun out of control. Refu­less rain caused rivers to spill into fields and streets. Overtaxed levees broke. Nor­mally quiet and gentle streams raged. Sudden­ly, everywhere, people and animals needed help.

Under the direction of David K. Wills, HSUS vice president, Investigations, a special Task Force of HSUS staff members from our national headquarters and regional offices gathered in Kansas City—inc lud­ ing Mr. Maddox; Mr. Snyder; Frantz Dan­zlter, senior investigator; Sally Fekety, pro­ fessional services consultant; Companion Animals; and Mid-Atlantic Regional In­ vestigator Robert T. Reder. The Task Force began a comprehensive assessment of the areas and agencies in greatest need. While Linda Snow, a veterinary technician and HSUS consultant, worked the phone re­questing donations of vaccines, disinfec­tant, and other necessities for more than a dozen animal shelters, the Task Force headed into the field.

Matters. Dantzler, Maddox, Reder, and Snyder and Ms. Fekety contacted and worked with humane organizations and wildlife experts. They also participated in animal rescues in communities including Alton, Collinsville, Edwardsville, Granite City, and Quincy, Illinois; Davenport, Des Moines, Keokuk, and Muscatine, Iowa; Cape Girardeau, Chillicothe, Columbus, Hannibal, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Lexington, Richmond, St. Charles, St. Genevieve, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Sedalia, and West Alton, Missouri; and Atchison, Kansas City, and Leavenworth, Kansas. After two grazing weeks, some Task Force members returned home. HSUS Gulf States Regional Program Coordinator Dorothy Weller and HSUS Southeast Re­ gional Director Laura Bevan came as reinforce­ments. Less than a year earlier, Ms. Bevan had spent more than a month on the front lines of Hurricane Andrew animal-relief efforts. However, whereas Andrew's destruction had been confined to a few areas of South Florida and Louisiana, the Great Flood spread miles from the beds of overflowing rivers, stretching across at least four states. Ms. Bevan recalls:

With Andrew, residents in the area had less than twenty-four hours to make plans for themselves and their animals, and to decide whether to stay or to go. The storm pounded virtually everything into the ground for four harrowing hours. But then the storm was over and we could immediately begin to deal with the aftermath. With the Great Flood, it was almost five weeks from the first flooding until the wa­ ters hit St. Louis. And it will probably be months before we know the toll in damaged property.

Once levees began to break, many animals became stranded. Rescuers tried to keep pace. Cats were plucked from tree tops that were sud­denly eye-level. Dogs ex­hausted by swimming were pulled from flood waters. Pigs were tied to the sides of boats and pulled to shore. Horses found on dry ground were fed until they could be moved.

In one area, access to which was suddenly restricted due to dan­ ger from a propane explosion, some 600 companion animals were rescued and taken to temporary shelter at the Humane So­ ciety of Missouri. Within two days most had been reclaimed by their human com­panions; many others found sanctuary in foster homes.

Mr. Snyder recalls one family who brought his dog, Camilla, to the safety of a relative's home seventy miles away. With­ out Camilla family members then returned to the flood area, only to find themselves homeless and destitute. Anxious to be re­united with Camilla, they were unable to retrieve her until Mr. Snyder provided assistance.

In some cases, however, people respon­sible for animals had to be persuaded to get them to safety. Early in the relief efforts, Mr. Maddox learned that rising waters had stranded six cows. Approximately four miles of flood­waters separated them from dry land, and there seemed no easy way to move them.

As an interim measure, Mr. Maddox helped the owner move the cows to the top of a flatbed trailer inside a barn and encircle them with a tempo­ rary fence. The owner intended to relocate the cows.

Nearly two weeks later, how­ ever, we learned that the cows had not been moved. Meanwhile, the water had risen several feet; one cow had already drowned. Accompanied by the cows' owner, Mr. Reder and a local vet­erinarian went by boat to inspect the cows' condition. The cows showed early signs of pneumonia, so the veterinarian administered antibiotics. Mr. Reder recalls the sight of the cows as "heartbreaking." Shaking from cold, they attempted to huddle together for warmth in the muddy water.

Mr. Reder told the owner that he must remove the cows in order to save them. When the owner proved reluctant to do so, Mr. Reder advised the owner of his re­sponsibilities to his cows.

The next day, by barge and boat, the owner moved the cows to dry land. Mr. Reder recalls, "The farmer looked sur­prised to see us when he reached shore. But we wanted him to know we were a matter seriously and would do whatever we had to do to make sure he fulfilled his responsibilities."

Opposite: Wendell Maddox, Robert T. Reder, and T. Charles Snyder. Left: Disaster workers, including Sally Fekety and the Coast Guard's Bob Craig and Pete White, patrol the floodwaters. Mr. Maddox (left) watches as rescued cows are unloaded into a holding pen.

Attempts to rescue wildlife presented spe­cific problems. When The HSUS met with employees of Mis­ souri's Department of Natural Resources, we agreed with them that, in general, undomestic­ated animals probably fared as well, or better, without human intervention. Neverthe­less, when we were notified of several fawns stranded on a levee south of St. Louis, three HSUS Task Force members participated in a res­cue attempt—complete with helicopters and boats—involving, among others, Na­tional Guard and Coast Guard personnel.

Unfortunately, the fawns continually elud­ded capture, racing up and down a long stretch of levee. Finally, agreeing that the fawns were in more potential danger from the chisel than from floodwaters, Mr. Reder advised the owner to rescue the fawns left. The HSUS was told the fawns' condition would be monitored and they would not be shot if the water rose and they would be left.

Mr. Reder also took part in a successful attempt to rescue a chameleon stranded on top of a building.

For humane organizations in the flood area, the next challenge will be reuniting pets with their human companions, many of whom no longer have homes, and find­ing new homes for displaced animals.

Many of the animals trapped by the flood are suffering from respiratory, skin, and gastrointestinal problems—brought on by contact with the floodwater—and will need medical care. More than six shelters have been destroyed or at least temporarily relo­cated, making their job of helping animals even more difficult.

The HSUS will continue to counsel lo­cal shelters and animal-control agencies during the flood's aftermath. By working together, we can speed the recovery of nu­merous animals who suffered in the disas­ter and help shelters be better prepared for disasters to come.
While at Slater Park Zoo, Fanny received frequent handouts of junk food from visitors. Now, in her comfortable home at Black Beauty Ranch, she can relish meals of fresh, abundant vegetables.

Opposite: Already close friends, Fanny (right) and her new companion, Conga, enjoy the peace and freedom of their spacious enclosures. Fanny and Conga socialize daily.

In 1990 local residents, animal-rights/protection groups, and environmental groups began complaining to the Pawtucket City Council of the zoo's conditions—with little success. In April 1991 Save the Park, a local environmental group, contacted The HSUS for assistance. This request coincided with complaints to us from HSUS members and visitors to the zoo. In response, we wrote to the city council requesting that they investigate the situation and begin discussions with critics of the zoo to determine how their concerns could best be addressed.

Over the next few weeks, HSUS New England Regional Director Arnold Baer, HSUS New England Regional Investigator Frank Ribaudo, and I visited the zoo several times. Although Slater Park Zoo had recently passed inspection by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), our visits confirmed the reports we had received from local residents. The exhibit areas were antiquated and in need of repair; they offered the animals no retreat from the public for privacy. There were few informative descriptions or signs; most of the animals were not even identified by species. Clearly the zoo had no established plan for education or conservation.

In most zoo areas, visitors had easy access to the animals, who were getting frequent handouts of candy, popcorn, and other inappropriate food.

The condition of three Himalayan bears, one male and two females, attested to their being fed a steady stream of junk food by visitors, in addition to their zoo diet of dog food. These bears normally weigh 100-250 pounds, but during our visits they were grossly overweight. Later each was found to weigh nearly 500 pounds. Also, the bears were kept in one barren cage on a cement slab, their small cement pond was often left dry. Perhaps most disturbing was the situation of the zoo's star attraction, an Asian elephant named Fanny. As indicated by city records and files at Circus World Museum, Fanny had been captured in the wild in 1953; Ringling Brothers Barnum and Bailey Circus had given her to Slater Park Zoo when she was five. For more than thirty-five years, she had lived at the zoo with only rare, brief periods of elephant companionship. She had spent much of that time chained inside a small building. Although her small outdoor area included a depression in the ground intended to serve as a pool, Mr. Ribaudo recalls: "In my dozens of visits to Slater Park Zoo over two and a half years, I never saw water in Fanny's pool!" Elephants are highly sensitive, intelligent, and social individuals; being fed a steady stream of junk food by visitors, in addition to their zoo diet of dog food, these bears surely suffered from their confinement and isolation.

In response to HSUS pressure, local political figures and media representatives toured the zoo with Mr. Ribaudo in May 1991 and asked zoo and city officials many pointed questions. This tour resulted in extensive press coverage of problems at the zoo and helped prioritize finding solutions.

The next month, The HSUS submitted a formal report to the Pawtucket Recreation Department describing the deficiencies we had found at Slater Park Zoo and suggesting several options for improvement available to the city. The first was to bring the zoo up to the standards that must be satisfied for accreditation by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA). This would involve a major overhaul of the facilities and the hiring of professional curators. The second was to convert the zoo into a recreational facility involving no animals, such as a community center, historical site, or playground. An independent evaluation conducted for the city, Dr. Donald Bunting, a curator at the New York Zoological Society, reached similar conclusions, as had Tony Vecchio, director of the Roger Williams Park Zoo in Providence, Rhode Island, when he conducted an evaluation in 1990.

It was clear that the city lacked the financial resources to upgrade the zoo or hire the kind of professional staff recommended by The HSUS and other consultants. Any other option would require finding new homes for the zoo's animals, including Fanny and the Himalayan bears.

While the political debate on the zoo's fate continued within the city council and mayor's office, conditions at the zoo worsened. In July 1991 a rhinoceros and another rhinoceros were killed in a fight; a white tailed deer escaped from an exhibit in which newborn deer had previously died due to inadequate care.

That August Mr. Ribaudo expressed HSUS concerns and provided sugge-
his/her musculature and bone structure can support—the greater the dog's risk of orthopaedic disease, most notably when the body weight is above thirty-five pounds. The more a dog's body weight lies within the range of forty to seventy pounds, the more likely the dog is to have abnormalities such as chest depth, abnormally lengthened back or shortened legs, and other unnatural characteristics cause health problems in purebred dogs. Propagating traits such as extreme size or flattened face requires the breeding of closely related dogs, since those traits naturally occur only rarely. The resulting inbreeding increases the likelihood of genetic disorders in the offspring. Propagating even seemingly minor changes in body size or shape can profoundly affect dogs' overall health and well-being. Exaggerated ear size and shape, for example, back or shortened legs, and other unnatural characteristics cause health problems in purebred dogs.Veterinarian Wayne H. Riser, who has studied the health problems that result from human interference with a dog's genetic integrity, notes: "Dogs that have the same skeletal proportions, slow maturation, and comparable muscle mass and genetic integrity, notes: "Dogs that have the same skeletal proportions, slow maturation, and comparable muscle mass and bone structure can lack sewage and garbage-disposal services, these dogs play an important public-health role. Natural dogs also readily adapt to living with humans and domesticated animals if they are raised in such an environment from puppyhood. Natural dogs become very protective of their adoptive human "pack," including the family's territory and property. They play with and guard young children, protect livestock, and, in the jungle or bush, hunt and roam with men and boys who forage for food or tend livestock. Indirectly, natural dogs may even benefit other free-living animals by scaring them away from the fields and live-stock. When village dogs are well cared for, they have no need to roam far in search of food. This reduces the chances that, while foraging or hunting in the jungle or bush, they will acquire a communicable disease—such as rabies, distemper, or mange—and transmit that disease to humans, domesticated animals, or wildlife. In less industrialized countries, natural dogs being clear public-health and environmental benefits to the human community. As hunters they control the number of disease-carrying "pests." As scavengers they keep the environment clean. Village natural dogs eat such organic waste as discarded food and human excrement, even keeping human infants clean by licking them. Through their digestive processes, natural dogs transform human pathogens, such as potentially harmful bacteria, into harmless-by-products. In poor communities that
Like so many other parts of the world, East Africa is headed toward a grim outcome: the end of the wild. HSI is working to secure increased protection of East African wildlife and wildlands, as well as more humane treatment of animals raised for food.

At Tanzania’s government taxidermy center, I have seen numerous hunter’s “trophies” that were once part of living animals—including leopard, lion, and zebra skins being cured and antelope, buffalo, and gazelle heads being prepared to adorn the homes of American and European hunters. At government and private wildlife-holding facilities in Tanzania, I have seen a cheetah, a buffalo, a family of lions, scores of birds from ostriches to Fischer’s lovebirds, and antelope awaiting export to zoos and collectors abroad. Conditions resembled those of the worst roadside zoos. Often the animals were severely crowded; some had suffered years of confinement.

HSI TANZANIA

HELP FOR TANZANIA

Some major East African safari outfitters and government officials have adopted a facade of co-opting for wildlife. The facade has lured funds from non-African nations for supposedly conservation programs. Behind this facade I found documented evidence of the mass slaughter of wildlife—animals belonging to threatened and endangered species—by wealthy safari hunters and even local government officials. In such sub-Saharan countries as Botswana, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe, the numbers of wildebeests and zebras are dwindling. By the millions they once roamed Africa, where our species now threatens the existence of cheetahs, elephants, rhinoceroses, and wild dogs as well. In Tanzania the government has sold vast wildlands to wealthy Saudi Arabsians, to serve as their private hunting preserves. Tanzania has some of the world’s last great herds of elephants and wildebeests, and a large proportion of the world’s remaining cheetahs, rhinos, and wild dogs. These animals urgently need protection.

Stockpiles of ivory and skins in some government and private vaults attest to the decimation of Africa’s wildlife and illustrate the attitude “Take it now, before it’s all gone.” Trade in these and other products derived from wildlife certainly involves much animal suffering.

Many regard the “harvesting” of wildlife in Tanzania and other East African countries as justifiable, economically necessary, and sustainable. One commonly hears “Wildlife must pay its own way.” But encouraging local peoples to put a purely monetary value on wildlife will ensure the demise of both.

"Development" projects funded by other nations’ governments exacerbate local poverty. Local peoples are...
AAS representatives of the twelve nations in the European Community (EC) closed their offices for summer vacation, an effective and comprehensive EC ban on animal testing of cosmetics seemed no nearer to realization (see the Spring 1993 and Summer 1993 HSUS News).

In April the European Parliament (EP), whose members are elected by EC citizens, overwhelmingly supported two amendments to a proposed cosmetics directive. (A directive establishes EC-wide guidelines that member nations must, within two years, incorporate into their own laws.) The amendments would have banned EC importation of cosmetics tested on animals and have required EP approval of any delay beyond 1998 in implementing an EC-wide ban on animal testing of cosmetics. In June, however, the Council of Ministers (the body of twelve individuals, each representing an EC nation that may amend all EC legislation) approved the directive in modified form but rejected the amendments.

Rejection of the amendments, animal-protection groups believe, leaves the directive with a sizable loophole: EC nations may continue to import animal-tested cosmetics or cosmetics ingredients provided that the exporting country has laws requiring such testing.

Those who support an effective, comprehensive ban on animal testing of cosmetics are also concerned over the potential ongoing role of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which includes non-EC nations. Historically EC countries wishing to import or manufacture cosmetics have first voluntarily sought OECD approval of the test methods used to assess the toxicity of those cosmetics or their ingredients. Animal protectionists were hoping that the EC cosmetics directive would give the EC more independence in determining what constitutes acceptable toxicity testing. Instead the cosmetics directive approved by the Council of Ministers mentions the OECD as an appropriate judge of test methods. This leaves such OECD members as the United States and Japan, neither of which has historically advocated the end of animal testing of cosmetics, considerable power to stalk the acceptance of alternatives to animal testing.

In addition, postponements may continue to delay the directive's effective date, which is already 1998—five years beyond the date of its approval by the Council of Ministers. (In contrast, most directives take effect only two years after approval.)

Because so many doubts and potential obstacles still impede EC efforts to eliminate化妆品 testing on animals, the focus of these efforts may well shift to a program slowly taking shape—that of the European Center for the Validation of Alternative Methods. Approved in 1991 by the European Commission (which drafts all EC regulations) but lacking a director until April 1993, the center is committed to validating tests involving no animal use—among them, cosmetics tests. Unfortunately, the Council of Ministers may prove as reluctant to support the center's efforts as to support an effective ban on animal testing of cosmetics.

HSI and a European-wide animal-protection coalition headed by the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection will continue to press for an effective, comprehensive EC ban of cosmetics involving animal testing.

Animal protectionists and EP members (MEPs) continue to seek improvements in European facilities that exhibit animals (see the Winter 1993 HSUS News). In June the EP approved a European Commission proposal—based on a report by MEP Sir James Scott-Hopkins—on conditions in zoos and safari parks to establish within the EC, on a nation-by-nation basis, laws aimed at protecting animals in zoos, aquariums, dolphinariums, and animal parks, as well as visitors to such facilities. The proposal also suggests further facility guidelines, which would remain voluntary, regarding visitor safety and the feeding, housing, handling, and health care of animals. Animal protectionists would have preferred mandatory regulations effective throughout the EC.

Prior to the EP's vote on the proposal, the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, the 1986-strong group on Animal Welfare, the strong EP caucus on animal-protection issues, told the EP's plenary session: "The notion that the welfare of animals is a soft touch which can be sacrificed without serious analysis as to whether or not national legislation is best is quite deplorable. Indeed, I assure the Commission that the number of letters I get about poor standards in zoos across the Community shows that this issue is of great concern to our citizens." Although supported by both the EP and the European Commission, legislation was stalled for an animal-exhibition facilities bill. In May the EP continued to delay the directive's effective date beyond the date of its approval by the Council of Ministers. (In contrast, most directives take effect only two years after approval.)

As MEPs battle to improve the quality of Europe's zoos, aquariums, dolphinariums, and animal parks, HSI will continue to press their efforts.

HSI is working closely with MEPs to keep the issue of commercial whaling at the forefront of negotiations between Norway and the EC over Norway's share of the EC's tonnage. In July in Strasbourg, France, a Norwegian delegation to the EC on the right to whaling from two members of several EP committees. The delegation's three members attempted to convince the MEPs that whaling is a form of taking a sustainable yield of "fish." The MEPs voiced strong objections. Dutch MEP Hemmo Martinghi protested, "Not once did you mention ethics. We think whaling is cruel and a symbol of cruelty. Nor did you mention that by whaling you set a dangerous precedent for other nations to whale." Welsh MEP Owen Paterson noted that the visit of Norwegian diplomats, "Whaling is flat out inhumane. You are killing pregnant whales. You are shooting whales that don't die quickly with harpoons." British MEP David Bowie stated, "You are ramming against the tide" and expressed the view of many MEPs in a warning to Norway: If you continue to whale, your bid for EC membership is one the EP "can afford to ignore."—Betsy Dribben, European direc-

In Tanzania wildlands may yet be restored to native peoples from plantations displaced from the land, which is turned over to outsiders or government employees who operate large plantations, transforming land that used to provide subsistence for native peoples into plantations that produce cotton, coffee, and other export commodities. The introduction of such non-indigenous plant and animal species as eucalyptus and talapia fish has caused irreparable environmental harm. Much East African rangeland has been turned into desert, primarily through overgrazing of livestock. Forests are felled for lumber and to provide ever more agricultural and pastoral land. As forests disappear, the rainy seasons become shorter; rivers dry up and droughts lengthen. As a result, wildlife, livestock, and people suffer.

In Tanzania lianas in a holding cage await export. Some export-bound ani-

mals suffer years of confinement due to lack of market interest. As agricultural land and forests are managed in a more sustainable and socially just manner.

The main focus of HSI's work in Tanzania is to promote humane sustainable agriculture that will indirectly help protect wildlife and habitat, and to encourage more humane treatment of animals raised for food (including improved veterinary services). In conjunction with Heifer Project International (HPI), an Arkansas-based organization that helps small-scale farming operations throughout the world improve their methods of raising livestock and producing crops, HSI is working to instill humane concern for farm animals. Together with HPI, HSI is also working to safeguard wildlife, improving rangeland, and protecting and restoring the environment by encouraging farmers and governments to recognize the vital importance of ecologically sound farming practices, especially soil and water conservation and better integration of crop production and raising of livestock.

To a large extent, restoring and protecting wildlife refugees require the development of sustainable agriculture. When indigenous peoples can farm for their own subsistence, they do not need to traf-

fic in wildlife. Humane, sustainable, and socially just agricultural and other self-sufficiency programs in Tanzania and other East African countries will—

as governments and people of Africa.—Michael W. Fox, D.Sc.; Ph.D., B. Vet. Med., MRCVS, vice president, Farm Animals and Bioethics, HSUS/HSI.


U.S. ACTION SETS TONE AT IWC

It was with some trepidation that HSUS Executive Vice President Patricia Forkan, member of the U.S. delegation to the International Whaling Commission (IWC), and Leestey Jenkins, HSUS/HSI representative, boarded planes en route to the IWC meeting in Kyoto, Japan this past May.

At the IWC's 1992 meeting, Iceland had abruptly withdrawn from the IWC and Norway had announced its intention to resume commercial whaling in summer 1993, in violation of the IWC's global moratorium on commercial whaling. Since the '92 meeting, Iceland, Norway, and Japan had continued to threaten that the IWC would self-destruct unless it permitted them commercial whale-kill quotas in 1993. Japan had also successfully used “yen diplomacy” in the form of economic aid (reportedly totaling some $234 million) to persuade some IWC nations to mirror its vote on all IWC issues.

As the host nation of the 1993 meeting, Japan would have an advantage in pressuring its agenda. Adding to whale advocates’ feeling of disadvantage was the fact that the Clinton administration had not announced its position on whaling.

Then, at the meeting’s opening—to the surprise and great relief of The HSUS—U.S. delegation received instructions to announce that the Clinton administration would oppose the resumption of any commercial whaling, regardless of so-called scientific arguments that commercial whaling would not adversely affect the size of whale populations. This set the meeting’s tone. Several countries that, in recent years, have retreated from their long-time support for strong restrictions on whaling showed renewed support.

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A lame, emaciated donkey has been left to fend for himself. HSI is developing programs in Mexico to increase concern for animals.

Strain the animals. During transport the animals endure hours in stifling heat with no food or water. Loading ramps are rare, so cattle are commonly shaved or torn from trucks; pigs are commonly thrown. Slaughter techniques include slamming pigs in the head with a pipe or piece of wood—rendering them immobile but not unconscious—then repeatedly jabbing them in the throat. A common method of slaughtering cattle is "naping," in which the cow is repeatedly stabbed in the back of the head. Those who kill the animals generally display a jocular attitude.

Currently HSI is preparing to do a captive-bolt pistol to each Mole's slaughterhouse. HSI staff will teach Mole slaughterhouse workers how to use the pistols properly and will produce a video and Spanish-language manual that can continue to serve as educational resources.

Promising as these developments are, the success of HSI's efforts in Mexico will largely depend on our ability to overcome cultural barriers and Mexico's historical indifference to animal suffering.

Glorification of machismo pervades Mexican society, inviting brutality toward animals. The Mexican government supports various traditions, deeply rooted in Mexican folklore, of cruelty to animals. State and national fairs showcase events centered on animal abuse—such as rodeo, cockfighting, bullfighting, and charro festivals (in which cattle and horses are yanked off their feet, by rope, and otherwise brutally mistreated so that they frequently suffer serious injury or death). Many parents encourage their children to trap animals for fun, throw stones at dogs, or otherwise abuse and kill animals. Widespread poverty exacerbates the cultural tendency to treat animals cruelly.

The population's generally low level of education further compounds the problem: on average, Mexicans complete only three years of schooling. Barriers to communication include efforts to educate; in some communities people speak indigenous languages not understood outside their locale.

HSI has identified dog overpopulation, inhumane transport and slaughter practices, and lack of humane education as three problems requiring urgent attention in Mexico. Our remedies include an aggressive vaccination, sterilization, and euthanasia program for dogs; a project aimed at ensuring more humane transport and slaughter of animals, and elementary-school programs stressing the importance of treating animals humanely.

Developing effective animal-protection programs in Mexico will be extremely difficult. However, a basic tenet of HSI is that cruelty to animals does not stop at our nation's boundaries. We hope that our commitment to reducing animal suffering in Mexico will lead to more humane treatment of animals ever further south of our borders. Human-inflicted animal suffering is universal—an injustice that must be combatted worldwide—David K. Wilt, vice president, Investigations, HSUS.

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